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The People's Korea

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Premier Kim Il Sung received on July 9 D. A. Abdoulaye, Secretary of State in Charge of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Guinea.

Premier KIM IL SUNG Receives Guinea State Sec. for For. Affairs

PYONGYANG, July 10 (KCNA)—Premier Kim Il Sung received on July 9 Diallo Alpha Abdoulaye, Secretary of State in Charge of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Guinea, on a visit to our country.

Pak Sung Chul, vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, was present there.

Premier Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guest.

Premier KIM IL SUNG Receives DRV Gov't Econ. Del.

PYONGYANG, July 8 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il Sung received today Comrade Le Thanh Nghi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party and vice-Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, who is visiting our country at the head of the Government Economic Delegation of the DRV.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-Premier of the Cabinet and Foreign Minister, and Comrade Li Joo Yun, Member of the Political Committee of the C.C. of the WPK and vice-Premier of the Cabinet.

Also present there were Comrade Ly Ban, Alternate Member of the C.C. of the VWP, accompanying Comrade Le Thanh Nghi and Le Thiet Hung, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DRV to our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with Comrade Le Thanh Nghi.

Premier KIM IL SUNG Receives Cuba Poultry Farm Del.

PYONGYANG, June 21 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il Sung received today the Cuban Poultry Farming Delegation staying in our country.

Present there were the members of the delegation headed by Omar Cruz Trujillo, Director of the National General Combine of Poultry Farm of the Republic of Cuba.

Ryang Jung Tai, Director of the General Bureau of State Poultry Farms under the Cabinet, and Choi Sang Byuk, Director of the Fourth Secretariat of the Cabinet, were present there.

Also on hand were Basilio Rodriguez Rodriguez, Cuban Ambassador to Korea, and Cuban technicians in our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guests on the occasion.

Letter to Premier KIM IL SUNG From Gen. Sec. of Movement of Popular Idea of Equatorial Guinea

PYONGYANG, June 30 (KCNA)—A letter came recently to Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet, of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, from Jesus Mba Ovono, General Secretary of the Movement of the Popular Idea of Equatorial Guinea.

The letter reads in part:

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the entire 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious, iron-willed genius-commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and working-class movement, in the name of the Equatorial Guinean people and the MPIEG, I call you the sun of Korea and the great leader of the world revolution for your loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, firm anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. stand and outstanding theoretical and practical contribution to the development of the international communist movement.

You have led the Korean revolution along the one road of victory, taking upon yourself the destiny of your fatherland and nation for more than 40 years since you took the road of revolution in your early years.

The heinous U.S. imperialists mobilized even the troops of its 15 satellite countries against the young Republic, taking the place of defeated Japanese imperialism.

Thanks to the wise strategy and tactics and wise guidance of you, the seasoned and outstanding Leader, the valorous Korean people and the Korean People's Army who inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, exploded the "myth" of the U.S. imperialists who were boasting of being the "strongest" in the world and won great victory.

Lately, the vicious U.S. imperialists, following the incident of the "Pueblo," have created a tension in which a war may break out again at any time in Korea, far from apologizing for the crimes of the spy ship which was captured thanks to your correct stand and the lawful self-defensive measures of the DPRK.

Johnson, despite the denunciation of the honest-minded people of the world, is camouflaging the aggressive acts which have been brought to full light.

In the name of the fighting Equatorial Guinean people and the MPIEG, I strongly condemn the U.S. imperialist aggressors, war devils in human skin, and resolutely demand the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, one of the great leaders of the world revolution,

The road of your struggle is a great example for the world revolutionary people in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and brightly illumines the road ahead like a beacon.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the national hero and outstanding strategist,

Convinced that the Korean people and the KPA under your leadership will decisively frustrate any aggressive machinations and liberate South Korea, I express militant solidarity with them.

DPRK-DRV Free Mil., Economic Aid Agreements Signed

PYONGYANG, July 8 (KCNA)—Talks were held recently in Pyongyang between the Government Economic Delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Following the talks which proceeded in an atmosphere of militant friendship and solidarity and cooperation, an agreement on free military aid and an agreement on free economic aid from the Government of the DPRK to the Government of the DRV and an agreement on commodity delivery and payments between the Governments of the DPRK and the DRV for 1969 were signed on July 8.

The agreement on free military aid and the agreement on free economic aid from the Government of the DPRK to the Government of the DRV were signed by Comrades Li Joo Yun and Le Thanh Nghi, Heads of the Government Economic Delegations of the two countries.

The agreement on commodity delivery and payments between the Governments of the DPRK and the DRV for 1969 was signed by Bang Ki Yung and Ly Ban, vice-Ministers of Foreign Trade of the two countries.

Letter to Premier KIM IL SUNG From President of Congo (K) Supreme Council of Revolution

PYONGYANG, July 2 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il Sung received a letter from Gaston Soumialot, President of the Supreme Council of Revolution of the Congo (K), on the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle for the Withdrawal of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Troops from South Korea, which is marked off from June 25 to July 27.

The letter reads in part:

The Supreme Council of Revolution of the Congo (K) has a deep recollection of June 25, 1950, the day when the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the inveterate enemy of the Korean people and all the peoples of the world who aspire after freedom, unleashed the war of aggression unprecedented in cruelty with the aim of strangulating the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

But, July 27 evokes unbounded joy among the revolutionary fighters of the Congo.

The reason is that though the U.S. imperialist aggressors hurled extraordinarily huge armed forces into the Korean War and conducted the bestial scorched-earth operation, the Korean people under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, outstanding strategist and ever-victorious, iron-willed genius-commander, smashed the U.S. imperialist aggressors and won the historic victory that day.

This great victory won by the Korean people infinitely

(Continued on page 2)

REVOLUTIONARY FAMILY OF MARSHAL KIM IL SUNG AND HIS REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES IN HIS EARLY YEARS

Revolutionary Activities Of Marshal KIM IL SUNG In His Early Years (3)

Marshal Kim Il Sung organizing and leading youth and students to stage an anti-Japanese demonstration

Comrade Kim Il Sung expanded and strengthened the Young Communist League organizations through which he organized and mobilized youth and students to an active struggle against the Chinese Kuomintang warlords and the Japanese imperialists, maintaining uniform leadership over mass organizations.

In the early days of Comrade Kim Il Sung's attendance at the Yuwen Middle School, the progressive forces gained the upper hand in the school, accordingly the management and operation of the school and the choice of subjects proceeded according to the democratic will of the teachers and students.

However, as the Young Communist League organizations played a bigger role under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, Leftist trends became pronounced among the students and in the long run those teachers from the Kuomintang Rightist faction smelled this fact and started repressing the activity of progressive teachers and students directly and indirectly under the manipulation of the municipal authorities of reactionary warlords.

They planted even secret agents among the students to keep a sharp watch on the trends of their thoughts, restrained even the slight democratic order which had been existing before and brought pressure to bear upon the principal and progressive teachers.

Such being the situation, Comrade Kim Il Sung made up his mind to make a showdown against their move by organizing and mobilizing all of the students.

Under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, all the students of the school eventually refused to attend lessons and lodged a strong protest with the school authorities, exposing the crimes of reactionary teachers and putting up a series of demands: to improve the treatment of students, ensure lessons on the subjects required by students and put no pressure on the principal, etc.

The students' struggle triumphed under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The first victory the students won in their struggle as an organized force gave them great inspiration and confidence.

Comrade Kim Il Sung powerfully organized and waged anti-Japanese student demonstrations against the laying of the Kirin-Hoiryong railway line and boycott struggle against Japanese goods, thereby dealing blows to the Japanese imperialists.

While stepping up their preparations in real earnest to launch aggression against Manchuria the Japanese imperialists undertook the project for laying the Kirin-Hoiryong line in 1928 as one of the important means for this purpose.

Taking advantage of this, Comrade Kim Il Sung roused to action the Young Communist League, "Anti-imperialist Youth League" "Ryugil Students' Society" and other mass organizations to stage an anti-Japanese demonstration involving all the students in Kirin.

Prior to the mass demonstration, Comrade Kim Il Sung sent out students' propaganda teams to the city. Laying bare the aggressive and rapacious aim pursued by the Japanese imperialists behind the Kirin-Hoiryong railway project, the propaganda teams appealed to the crowd to actively respond to the struggle of youth and students.

In the wake of such anti-Japanese propaganda campaign, all the students of the schools in the city, divided into respective columns, paraded through the streets, chanting the slogans: "Down with the Japanese aggressors!" and "We are against the Kirin-Hoiryong railway project!"

The demonstrators also scattered here and there handbills exposing the treacherous and perfidious crimes of the reactionary Kuomintang warlords.

The demonstration lasted from October to November that year. As the demonstration picked up further momentum, the masses joined it.

Reporting on the truth of student demonstrations at that time, Korean newspaper **Dong-a Ilbo** dated November 2, 1928 carried an article under the headline "Owing to the extension of the Kirin-Tunhwa line (meaning the laying of the Kirin-Hoiryong line), anti-Japanese feelings in Kirin have taken a turn for the worse, students continue to parade in columns every day, anti-Japanese sentiments in Tientsin, too, get serious for several days running."

As can be seen from this, the anti-Japanese struggle of the students in Kirin actually reached a fierce stage.

Scared by this the reactionary Kuomintang warlords in league with the Japanese imperialists began cracking down on the demonstrators at the point of bayonets.

In view of this situation Comrade Kim Il Sung got the Young Communist League and other mass organizations on the move and organized and mobilized the students to a more active struggle.

The Young Communist League under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung organized many students' pickets to battle with the armed police everywhere in the city of Kirin.

The students' pickets equipped with clubs resisted the policemen by force, overpowering them. Seizing this chance, the demonstrators raided Japanese stores in Kirin, brought out goods and threw them into the Sunga River.

The anti-Japanese demonstration of the students in Kirin received support and response from citizens at large and this struggle spread far and wide, involving a good many towns in China.

The students not only in towns around Kirin but in far-off Harbin and Tientsin rose up, responding to the struggle of the students in Kirin opposing the projected Kirin-Hoiryong railway and boycotting Japanese goods.

An aspect of this struggle can be found in a report of the **Dong-a Ilbo** dated November 13, 1928 entitled "The opposition of the Harbin students organization to the Kirin-Hoiryong line surges high, clashes with the police force on the 9th, 148 injured."

The demonstration of the students in Kirin went on under such hard conditions. But it won a great victory, inflicting heavy blows upon the Japanese imperialists and the treacherous reactionary warlords. This was possible only thanks to the outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung who put up urgent slogans correctly reflecting the then obtaining subjective and objective situation and the anti-Japanese feelings of the masses, conducted previsional propaganda campaign in advance for the mobilization of the masses and adhered to principle and applied inflexible tactics in organizing the overall struggle.

The anti-Japanese demonstration of the students in Kirin rendered it possible to further enhance the role of the Young Communist League, "Anti-imperialist Youth League" and other mass organizations and train and test their membership through practical struggle with the resultant further reinforcement of the organizations. At the same time, this struggle instilled in youth and students confidence in victory and gave them important experience and lessons that to win victory in struggle correct slogans should be put up and all the anti-Japanese forces be united to fight in an organized way.

The above-mentioned vigorous revolutionary activity of Comrade Kim Il Sung among the students since he moved the theatre of activity to Kirin was not conducted under the guidance of any pioneer or any senior revolutionary.

On the contrary it was the independent activity of Comrade Kim Il Sung as an outstanding young revolutionary at the age of 17 who carried on his activities on his own initiative strictly on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, in defiance of the overt and covert repression and influences of the nationalists.

(THE PYONGYANG TIMES)

(To be continued)

(Continued from page 1)

inspired all the revolutionary peoples fighting against imperialism for freedom and independence and opened a new era in the national liberation struggle.

Marshal Kim Il Sung is already widely known to the whole world as a genius military strategist and will continue to be known in the future, too.

The SCRC(K) which expresses infinite respect to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung who led the Patriotic War of Liberation to victory firmly declares once again that thanks to the outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious, iron-willed genius-commander, the myth about the "mightiness" of the U.S. imperialist aggressors was smashed in the land of Korea.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors who had been boasting of their "mightiness" for two centuries sustained a defeat in Korea for the first time in their 114 aggressive wars.

It is true that there are many leaders in the world revolutionary movement. But such great leader as Premier Kim Il Sung is rare to be seen.

Therefore, the SCRC(K) regards it as unbounded happiness to express solidarity with the Korean people who have as their Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung whom the world people revere so ardently.

With the thorough embodiment of the ideas of *Juche* of Premier Kim Il Sung in all fields, the DPRK has become a rich and powerful socialist country independent in politics, self-sustaining in economy and self-defensive in national defence and the whole country has been turned into an impregnable iron wall.

The SCRC(K) which is well aware of the heroism of the Korean people expresses, in the name of all the militant forces of the Congo who have courageously risen up in the struggle against neocolonialism, the belief that if the U.S. imperialist aggressors dare unleash a war again in Korea, ignoring this stark reality and historic lesson, the entire Korean people rallied as one around Comrade Kim Il Sung will bury the aggressors once and for all in their land and achieve the historic cause of the unification of the fatherland.

Let All Korean People, World People Resolutely Foil Aggressive Ambition of Jap. Militarism!

DPRK Foreign Ministry Issues Memorandum

PYONGYANG, July 8 (KCNA)—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on July 6 a memorandum exposing the criminal acts of Japanese militarism which is invading South Korea again with the Pak Jung Hi traitorous clique as the guide, under the aegis of U.S. imperialism, and gravely menacing peace in Asia and the world.

The memorandum is divided into three parts dealing with the political, economic and military infiltration of the Japanese militarists.

In the foreword the memorandum recalls that the Japanese militarists with the backing of U.S. imperialism have hatched heinous plots in a planned way for staging a comeback to South Korea laying their foundation of aggression and dominating the whole of Asia, using it as a springboard.

It says:

The "South Korea-Japan Treaty" concluded between the Japanese militarists and the South Korean puppet clique three years ago under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism has paved the way for the Japanese militarists to lawfully perpetrate manoeuvres for overseas expansion against Korea and furthermore other Asian countries.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said:

"Japanese militarism has made its appearance in Asia as a dangerous force of aggression today. The Japanese militarist forces harbor an illusion of realizing their old dream of the 'Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere' with the backing of the U.S. imperialists. Japan's Sato Government, with the active support of U.S. imperialism, has not only mapped out the plans of war to invade Korea and other Asian nations but already started stretching its tentacles of aggression to South Korea."

Today the U.S. imperialists are directing the spearhead of aggression against Asia and trying to provoke a new war of aggression in Korea and realize their aggressive ambition of domination over Asia, using South Korea as an advanced base and the Japanese militarist forces as the shock-brigade by bringing together the Japanese militarists and the South Korean puppet clique.

The Japanese militarists who are historically accustomed to acquiring a "windfall" with the support of a big power and imposed upon the Korean people immeasurable calamities and sufferings, occupying Korea for nearly half a century, have been revived with the zealous patronage of the U.S. imperialists and are stretching again their tentacles of aggression and subjugation to South Korea.

Today, the sharply stepped-up reinvasion of South Korea by Japanese militarism and the open collusion between U.S. and Japanese imperialism in Asian aggression are further aggravating the tension in Korea and in Asia as a whole and increasing the danger of war all the more.

1

In the first part, the memorandum points out that the revived Japanese militarist forces are seeking a way out of the economic and class contradictions at home in their overseas expansion, banking on the Far Eastern aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists and have chosen our country as their first target. To prove this, the memorandum enumerates outbursts and a series of acts of the Japanese militarists.

The memorandum continues:

In June, 1958, the chief delegate of the Japanese side to the "Japan-South Korea talks" Renzo Sawada said: "We should rise up and push the 38th Parallel beyond the Aprok River. Otherwise, we will lose face before our ancestors, and our seniors. This is a duty of Japan's diplomacy" (At the 4th session of the "South Korea-Japan talks" on June 11, 1958).

Ex-Prime Minister of Japan Nobusuke Kishi said at a Lower House session in 1960 that "the sphere of self-defence of Japan should be extended to South Korea and Taiwan" and ex-Prime Minister of Japan Shigeru Yoshida said in January 1962 "Japan should establish her influence on Korea following the road of Hirobumi Ito" **(Japanese daily "Sankei Shimbun" January, 1962).**

On Jan. 7, 1965, chief delegate of the Japanese side to the "Japan-South Korea talks" Shinichi Takasugi blared at a press conference that "It would have been better for Japan, if it had ruled Korea some 20 years more," and that Japan should "swallow up" South Korea "at a mouthful, as a big brother should."

Sei Shibazono, a militarist, revealed the imperialist ambition when he said: "Korea and Japan, I consider, might as well have become one state long ago. In other word, Korea might as well have become Korea Province in the State of Japan. How do you think of Korea becoming Korea Province as Kyushu is to Japan?" **(Japanese paper "Teito Nichinichi Shimbun" Feb. 21, 1963).**

As one sees in the above the Japanese militarists have not given up their dream of the days when they ruled Korea in the past.

It was the criminal "South Korea-Japan talks" which were pushed ahead as part of the Far Eastern strategy of the U.S. imperialists that the Japanese militarists used as a lever for a full-scale reinvasion of South Korea.

The Japanese militarists at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists hastened the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan talks" and became more open in their reinvasion schemings, taking advantage of the fabrication of the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime, a pro-Japanese and pro-U.S. regime, in South Korea.

On Nov. 29, 1963, the Japanese militarists called puppet Pak Jung Hi to Tokyo and held a political confab with him and later dispatched to Seoul Banboku Ono, vice-President of the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan, to discuss "ways" for package settlement of the "pending questions" under consideration at the "South Korea-Japan talks."

Along with this speedy progress of the situation, the Defence Agency of Japan worked out a plan to penetrate into South Korea and decided to station a permanent defence resident officer in Seoul immediately after the "normalization of relations" with the South Korean puppets and mapped up a "plan for military rapprochement (cooperation) between South Korea and Japan."

In making inroads into South Korea, the Japaneses militarists asked their master, the U.S. imperialists, to open wider the road of reinvasion of South Korea, boasting of their "capability" in enforcing colonial rule in the past.

Ex-Prime Minister Ikeda said: "Japan outstrips the United States by far in the study of the Korean nation; Japan has experiences of more than 40 years with regard to Korea" **(Japanese paper "Tokyo Shimbun" Apr. 5, 1963).**

In a secret talk with U.S. President Johnson in January 1965, Sato was guaranteed the right to stage a comeback to South Korea and dominate it in exchange for Japan's active cooperation in the U.S. policy of Asian aggression.

This secret agreement brought to a conclusion the "South Korea-Japan talks" which had been going on for over 10 years since 1951 between the Japanese Government and the South Korean puppets and led to the signing of the aggressive "South Korea-Japan Treaty."

No sooner had the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" been concluded than the Japanese militarists opened their "embassy" in Seoul, "consulate-general" and "consulate" in Pusan and Inchon as the political base for aggression on South Korea.

Many political, diplomatic, military, police and intelligence experts who boast of their "rich experience" in the past colonial rule of Japanese imperialism over Korea have been posted in the Japanese "embassy" and "consulates" in South Korea.

With these "embassy" and "consulates" as the basis, the Japanese militarists are stepping up the aggressive schemes against South Korea.

Along with the intensification of the Japanese imperialists' reinvasion of South Korea from 1966, the "South Korea-Japan Economic Ministerial Meeting" was convened in Seoul, at which secret consultation was held for political compact between "South Korea and Japan."

The South Korean puppets who attended the "ministerial meeting" "clapped their hands in joy" saying that "They thought as if the Japanese Government moved to South Korea" **(Japanese paper "Mainichi Shimbun," Sept. 11, 1966).**

On Mar. 10, 1967, Japanese Prime Minister Sato called South Korean puppet Prime Minister Chung Il Kwon to Tokyo and agreed with him to dissolve the "South Korea-Japan Economic Ministerial Council" and raise it to the "South Korea-Japan Regular Ministerial Council" and hold its meeting regularly in August every year.

The cooking up of the "South Korea-Japan Regular Ministerial Council," a permanent aggressive organ, enabled the Japanese militarists to step up their political domination and subjugation of South Korea.

The memorandum points to the fact that on June 30, 1967, Japanese Prime Minister Sato crept into South Korea for the first time after the surrender of Japanese imperialism under the name of "congratulating" the South Korean puppet President on his inauguration and held closed-door talks, that Diet members from the Liberal Democratic Party, former officials of the "Government-General of Korea," "secret envoys," ultra-rightist anti-communist intriguers of Japan and bosses of the police and secret service organs were dispatched to South Korea in large numbers and that only recently a "Diet group of the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan" headed by Kaya, the dyed-in-wool pro-U.S., anti-communist element, made its appearance in South Korea under the name of attending a "South Korea-Japan Meeting of Parliamentarians" and held series of secret talks with traitor Pak Jung Hi about military tie-up.

The memorandum continues:

Particularly, the reactionary ruling circles of Japan gave a large political fund to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the most faithful stooges of U.S. and Japanese imperialism, to boost them up.

Only between 1964 and 1965, before and after the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty," the reactionary Government of Japan provided the Pak Jung Hi clique a political fund to the tune of 130 million dollars.

The reactionary ruling circles of Japan openly declared that the "pressing task is to direct a fund to the Pak regime and reinforce the anti-communist wall" and "this is the political problem facing Japan."

It is an open secret that at the time of the "presidential election" and the "National Assembly election" held in South Korea in 1967, the Japanese militarists offered a huge political fund to the Pak Jung Hi clique by various means and methods.

Today the South Korean puppet ruling circles are engaged in a dirty competition for keeping ties with the Japanese aggressors, saying that they can not have any say without joining hands with the political forces or monopoly capitalists of Japan.

The memorandum notes that the Japanese militarists are free to reside and engage in business activity in South Korea and enjoy even the extraterritorial rights.

While working hard to strengthen their political foothold in South Korea, the Japanese militarists are stretching their talons of aggression deep to the ideological and cultural domains of South Korea, the memorandum says, and continues:

Under such spurious signboard as "friendship," "cooperation" and "cultural exchange," they are infiltrat-

(Continued on page 4)

...Foreign Ministry Issues Memorandum

(Continued from page 3)

ing the Japanese militarist ideas and decadent Japanese culture into South Korea in a big way to emasculate the anti Japanese sentiments of the South Korean people and paralyze their national and class consciousness.

Religion holds a particularly important place in the ideological and cultural aggression of the Japanese militarists.

Today the notorious "Tenriism" which played the role of guide in the Japanese militarists' aggression of Korea and Southeast Asia in the past has more than 850 churches and hundreds of thousands of believers in South Korea.

"Tenriism" has built even its schools and is openly "educating" South Korean students in the pro-Japanese ideas and run up "training courses," train its "propagators" and dispatch them to various parts.

The bookshops and cinema houses of South Korea are flooding with erotic Japanese books and films.

In 1967 alone, as many as 400,000 copies of Japanese books were introduced into South Korea, most of which are corrupt, erotic ones.

Furthermore, Japanese songs once popular among the Japanese militarists when they were invading Korea and the Asian continent can be heard openly in the streets and restaurants in broad daylight in South Korea.

No wonder, Japanese visitors to South Korea unanimously say with "joy" that they felt "as if they were not in an alien country" and an officeman of a Japanese concern in Seoul said "When I was in the centre of Myung *dong*, I felt not at all that I was in an alien land, I was confused into thinking that I was in "Ginza" (downtown street of Tokyo).

The above mentioned facts clearly show how hard the Japanese militarists are trying to dominate South Korea by fostering the pro-Japanese forces in South Korea, strengthening their tie-up with the South Korean puppet bosses and, furthermore penetrating deep into the South Korean political world.

The Japanese delegation arriving in Seoul to attend the general meeting of the anti-communist "Asian Parliamentarians' Union" and facilitate Japanese militarist reaggression against South Korea (1966)

2

In the second part the memorandum flays the Japanese militarists who are trying to turn South Korea again into their colony by bringing capital and commodities into South Korea.

It says:

The Japanese monopoly capitalists have long since made economic infiltration into South Korea, ranting that South Korea "should be brought into the sphere of economic influence of Japan" and "The right of the South Korean economy and the core of its resources must be seized by Japan."

Particularly since the establishment of the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime in South Korea, the Japanese monopolies have fabricated the "Japan-South Korea Economic Association" and "Committee for Japan-South Korea Cooperation" and the like and used them as aggressive apparatuses for economic intrusion into South Korea.

The Japanese monopolies have ceaselessly infiltrated capital into South Korea under the names of "loan," "export on a deferred payment basis" and "bonded process" veiled with the so-called "economic cooperation" till the "normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and South Korea."

The Japanese militarists decided to offer 300 million dollars of so-called "claims fund," 200 million dollars of Government loans and 300 million dollars of civil trade loans to the South Korean puppets over a period of 10 years through the "Agreement on Property Claims and Economic Cooperation" concluded at the same time with the "South Korea-Japan Treaty."

The Japanese militarists turn to account this payment of 800 million dollars, which was decided upon in the treacherous "ROK"-Japan bargaining, as a legal and open way for export of capital to South Korea.

The two sides of South Korea and Japan hold every year the "South Korea-Japan Economic Ministerial Meeting," "South Korea-Japan Joint Economic talks" and "Meeting for Promoting Bonded Process" and various other meetings to discuss measures for implementing the "Agreement on Property Claims and Economic Cooperation."

The Japanese Government is seizing the economic arteries by deciding the direction, scale, content and term of investment in favour of its aggressive aim in offering to the South Korean puppets the "claims funds" and all other funds.

A South Korean paper says as follows: "Strict collateral conditions are attached to the use of funds... Therefore, even though the Government works out a plan for using the fund, its execution must be sanctioned by the Japanese Government... It is an illusion to expect that the claims funds of this nature will be used according to the will of South Korea and the plan for their use be smoothly implemented" (**South Korean paper "Maiil Shinmoon," Jan. 1, 1967**).

As of December 1967, state capital investments of the Japanese militarists in South Korea after the signing of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" amounted to 90 million dollars, and the amount is expected to exceed 160 million dollars by the end of this year.

Along with the penetration of state capital, the infiltration of private capital in the form of "civilian commercial loan" is also being stepped up.

According to data compiled by the puppet "Board of Economic Planning" as of Oct. 13, 1967, "civilian commercial loan" of Japan approved by the puppet "Council for Foreign Capital Inducement" amounted to 458 million dollars.

The ratio of Japanese capital in foreign capital induced into South Korea, is 30 per cent and is sharply increasing year after year.

Japan holds 13.5 per cent of the total governmental "financial loan" introduced into South Korea, the second to the United States, and holds first place, 49 per cent, in "civilian commercial loan."

The treacherous "policy of foreign capital inducement" of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is being pushed ahead today in a more undisguised form, and it plunges South Korea inextricably deeper into the position of debt-slave.

The traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique openly "welcomed the establishment of South Korea-Japan joint enterprise" at the "South Korea-Japan Joint Economic Consultative Council Meeting" in February, 1966, and recently made public through the mouth of the puppet "Director of the Board of Economic Planning" that they approved "direct inducement of Japanese capital."

When the "Third South Korea-Japan Joint Economic Consultative Council Meeting" was held in Tokyo in February last, the chairman of the puppet side to the "economic cooperation sub-section" eagerly asked for the direct inducement of Japanese monopolies, saying that "Even 100 per cent investment is welcome."

At the "Third South Korea-Japan Joint Economic Consultative Council Meeting" the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique made no scruple to announce that they would meet the "demand of the Japanese side in the problems on tax imposition on Japanese firms in South Korea, agreement on trade, navigation and friendship, industrial ownership and so on" under the name of "arrangement of conditions for promoting joint investment" of Japanese monopoly capital (**South Korean daily "Chosun Ilbo," Feb. 21, 1968**).

Japanese monopoly capital which made its way into South Korea and built up its foothold and has been more active in its infiltration as the days go by is today trying to seize the business right in the major economic fields in South Korea.

Today Japanese monopoly capital not only controls 80 per cent of shipbuilding and repair, 100 per cent of vinyl chloride industry, 100 per cent of bonded processing industry and 30 per cent of fibre industry but also holds exclusive sway over the raw material supply system of the heavy industry by deeply penetrating into the power, building materials and chemical industries.

Today South Korea is deep in debts owing to the unrestricted "inducement of foreign capital" by the Pak Jung Hi clique, the memorandum says, and goes on:

The amount of principal and interest to be paid is increasing year after year. In 1970, 100 million dollars must be paid (**South Korean news agency "Dongyang," Sep. 5, 1966**) and more than 1,100 million dollars will have to be paid in 1975 (**South Korean "Radio Joongang," Jun. 17, 1968**).

Under the condition in which even if equipment is introduced through inducement of foreign capital, South Korea has no "operation fund" needed to install and operate it and asks of the Japanese monopolies the favour of fund in the form of socalled "cash loan," it goes without saying that South Korea has no capacity to pay debts.

It is the basic line of Japanese monopolies to wrest if there is no solvency of debts.

In fact, the "Marubeniiida," a Japanese monopoly firm, deprived the South Korean "Dongrim Fisheries Company" of the right to control its ships on the ground that the company failed to pay 1,500,000 dollars of loan in time.

Then the memorandum refers to the fact that the Japanese monopolies dreaming of making a huge fortune at a stroke in the "South Korean market" are making a rush for South Korea to get a share, saying, "Don't miss the bus for South Korea."

The number of Japanese trading companies which numbered "30, 50 or 70" at the time of the exchange of the "ratifications of the South Korea-Japan Treaty" in December 1965, now reaches approximately 200.

The "Japan Commerce and Industry Corporation in Seoul," a big monopoly firm recognized by the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime, was formed in Seoul and even branches of Mitsubishi Bank and Tokyo Bank, the largest financial zaibatsu of Japan, made their appearance last year.

Due to the large-scale infiltration of the Japanese monopoly capital, South Korea has been turned into a market for Japanese surplus commodities and more and more medium and small enterprises are going bankrupt.

Take trade between South Korea and Japan for example. South Korea's trade with Japan showed an excess of imports of one to 2.2 in 1964, but this gap sharply widened to the ratio of one to 3.37 in 1966 following the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" (**South Korean daily "Kyunghyang Shinmoon," Dec. 18, 1967**).

As a result, Japanese commodities hold sway over the South Korean market.

Under the name of "bonded processing" the Japanese monopolies are shipping raw material and equipment into South Korea and making undue profits by selling goods made through exploiting cheap labour force of South Korea.

Owing to the treacherous "policy of inducement of foreign capital" pursued by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the brigandish economic aggression of the Japanese monopolies, the South Korean economy is going headlong to bankruptcy, reduced to the appendage of the Japanese monopoly capital.

In the South Korean industrial circles "a big confusion has been created due to the trumpery cooperation given by Japan" and "an outcry is heard that Japan's cooperation has brought a bankruptcy" (**South Korean daily "Kookje Shinbo," Dec. 24, 1966**).

Japan's "cooperation in fisheries" which the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique noisily advertised as an important means for building up an "ideal fishing village" by "modernizing fisheries," has devastated the rich fishing grounds of South Korea and driven one million fishermen into a miserable plight.

(Continued on page 5)

...Foreign Ministry Issues Memorandum

(Continued from page 4)

Though "the fish catch of Japanese fishing fleets in the joint regulatory fishing zones has shown an increase of five times since the effectuation of the South Korea-Japan Fisheries Agreement" (**South Korean daily "Kookje Shinbo," Mar. 23, 1968**), South Korean fishermen "only haul one-tenth the catch before the ROK-Japan Treaty" (**South Korean paper "Cheju Shinmoon," Sep. 11, 1967**).

Pointing out that the Japanese militarists, under the cloak of "economic cooperation," are giving direct support to the militarization of economy stepped up by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for the purpose of provoking a new war, the memorandum says that military bases and roads, habours and communication facilities for military purpose are now being constructed and expanded in South Korea with the cooperation of Japan.

Exposing that the Pak Jung Hi clique are these days openly ushering in monopolies of war industry of Japan, talking about "the development of war industry," the memorandum goes on:

The "Shinchang Industry" of South Korea received two million dollars of loan from the "Iwai Industry" for ammunition industry, Japanese enterprise for war materials, and the "ROK Transport Company" is bringing 477 diesel military trucks from Yokohama under a contract with the Japanese "Nissan Automobile Company."

The reinvasion of South Korea by the Japanese monopoly capital resumes the military and aggressive charactor of meeting the demands of the policies of aggression and war pursued by U.S. imperialism.

Due to the traitorous intrigues on the part of the Pak Jung Hi clique, South Korea has been turned into a place where the Japanese militarists are lording it over, and an intolerable situation bearing resemblance to that in the period of Japanese imperialist colonial rule is being produced.

3

In the third part, the memorandum exposes the military aggression of Japanese militarism on South Korea.

It goes on:

The basic strategy of the U.S. imperialists in their aggression in Asia is to blockade and attack the Asian socialist countries, stem the rapid growth of the revolutionary forces and prop up their colonial rule in Asia by concentrating increasing numbers of their armed forces in this region and mobilizing the forces of Japanese militarism and their other subordinate nations and puppets.

In translating this strategy into practice, the U.S. imperialists attach primary importance to roping together the Japanese militarist forces and the South Korean puppets.

The Japanese militarists have long since revealed their ambition to step up their military infiltration into South Korea under the signboard of "anti-communism" and swallow up Korea, by taking advantage of this strategy of U.S. imperialism.

The Japanese militarists included South Korea as the "advance position of Japan" and the "first-line defence position" in their military strategic plan, saying that "If South Korea is communized, a great difficulty will be caused to the defence of Japan" and "the destiny of South Korea has an effect on the destiny of Japan."

Around the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty," the Japanese militarists drew up such military operational plans as the "Operation Three Arrows," "Operation Flying Dragon" and "Bull Run Operation" to invade the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and other Asian socialist countries.

Speaking of the "Operation Three Arrows," most typical of these operational plans, Tanaka, then controller of the "strategic plan" frankly said that "It is not supposition... but is an operational plan entirely for practice."

According to these operational plans, in case the U.S. imperialists ignite a new war in Korea, Japan will proclaim war-time mobilization at once throughout the country, dispatch the "Self-Defence Forces" of three services to the Korean front and assist the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops.

These aggressive plans are being reexamined, revised and concretized by the Japanese militarists.

With the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" between the Japanese militarists and the South Korean puppet clique, a tripartite military alliance has been formed between the United States, Japan and South Korea and the South Korean puppet troops and the "Self-Defence Forces" of Japan are placed completely under the uniform control of the Headquarters of the U.S. Army in the Pacific region.

The "South Korea-Japan Treaty" is an aggressive military treaty illegally rigged up by the U.S. imperialists to drive out the Japanese militarist forces again in aggression on Korea and Asia.

Little wonder, no sooner had the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" was concluded than Yoshie, Director of the Secretariat of the Joint Staff of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces," announced with joy that "It will be possible to collect much information about the military situation of North Korea, along with the situation of South Korea, because a defence resident officer will be stationed in Seoul with the relations between South Korea and Japan being normalized," "joint exercises of the Japanese and South Korean troops can be held" and the "effective measures be taken" in the disposition of armed forces (**Japanese paper "Tokyo Shimbun," Jun. 22, 1965**).

The Japanese militarists have gone the length of openly scheming to justify the dispatch of the "Self-Defence Forces" to Korea.

The reactionary Sato Government of Japan hastily worked out even the "U.N. Cooperation Bill" in February 1966 to realize the dispatch of the "Self-Defence Forces" to Korea under the signboard of the "U.N." and is scheming to railroad the bill through the Diet.

Meanwhile, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are running wild to stain the sacred land of the fatherland by bringing the Japanese militarist armed forces according to the aggressive plan and war provocation maneuverings of U.S. imperialism.

Puppet Prime Minister Chung Il Kwon openly palavered that "If communist aggression is resumed, Japan would act under the control of the U.N. troops in South Korea to cope with it instantly because Japan is a member of the U.N." (**Japanese paper "Mainichi Shimbun," Aug. 12, 1965**).

In connection with the incident of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" early this year, Kim Sung Eun, the then South Korean puppet Defence Minister, sent an open letter to the Director of the Defence Agency of Japan in February, "asking him to give active military assistance in case of emergency...in South Korea" (**Seoul "AFP," Feb. 22, 1968**).

It is nobody's secret that questions as to how Japan should "cooperate" in the provocation of a war by the U.S. imperialist aggressors have mainly been discussed at a number of successive talks held between puppets and their master—at the secret talks held for two weeks when special agent of the U.S. imperialists Kim Jong Pil and the Director of the Japanese Defence Agency were summoned to Washington together, synchronizing with the "visit" of Johnson to South Korea, at the talks held by the South Korean puppet Prime Minister during his visits to Japan and the United States in March 1967, at the "Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee" in May the same year and during the visits of the U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs to Japan and South Korea in the later days, and at the "summit talks" in Seoul among the United States, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan held in July, etc.

After the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" the Japanese militarists dispatched to South Korea cadres of the "Self-Defence Forces" and ex-servicemen and military instructors one after another under the name of various "delegations" and "inspection groups" to inspect military establishments and puppet army units and hold secret talks.

Early in 1966 a delegation of nearly 30 Japanese ex-soldiers openly visited South Korea, during which they inspected main military setups and discussed military tie-up with the South Korean puppet army.

From January 1965 to April 1966 alone, more than 100 Japanese personnel concerned with military affairs toured South Korea.

With the dispatch of Japanese "military attache" to South Korea, collusion between the two sides has been tightened all the more in the spheres of information and espionage and operational munition supplies.

In one year of 1967 there was an exchange of visits of tens of information and intelligence officers and military staff officers between the two sides.

In one year following the exchange of "ratifications of the South Korea-Japan Treaty," various types of weapons and military equipment including 22 "M-48" tanks have been supplied by Japan in large quantities to the South Korean puppets, which hold 30 per cent of the weapons and military equipment supplied to various Asian countries by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops after procuring them in Japan.

Of late, the Japanese militarists are further increasing their supply of combat materials to the South Korean puppet troops.

Large quantities of field ration for war-time use and other military supplies are being transported from Japan to South Korea and 2,858 large-size military diesel cars are to be supplied within this year. The reactionary Sato Government of Japan started last year the "Third Defence Buildup Plan" (1967-71) by earmarking a total of 2,340,000 million yen for building up a "war footing" so that Japan may participate in a war the instant the U.S. imperialist aggressors ignite it in Korea.

The basic line of this plan is to "build up an effective rear system in order to counter the situation promptly in case of emergency and maintain the capacity of action continuously."

Today at the "Fuji" School, an organ of training cadres of the Japanese Ground "Self-Defence Force," "records of the experiences of U.S. troops in the Korean War are used as material for training" and even the Korean language is being educated in the units.

Mobile exercises have been started in the "Nike," "Hawk" and other missile units of the Japanese army which in the "Operation Three Arrows" are to be moved and posted in the bases of the U.S. troops as soon as a war breaks out in Korea.

The Air Force started air mobile break-through exercises of transport planes escorted by escort fighter planes and the Naval Force is conducting mobile landing exercises on the sea.

Meanwhile, the Ground Force is conducting full-scale mountain mobile exercises with heavy equipment in the area where the climatic and geographical conditions are similar to those of Korea and repeating mobile "encircling and annihilation" operation exercises in coordination with the U.S. and Japanese Air Forces.

Early in October, 1967, the Japanese Ground "Self-Defence Force" and Air "Self-Defence Force" conducted a large-scale joint war exercises.

Following the signing of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" joint military exercises were staged insuccession among the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" and the South Korean puppet army.

For example, under the command of the Headquarters of the 5th U.S. imperialist Air Force in Tokyo, Japan, a joint exercise of the U.S., Japanese and "South Korean" Air Forces was conducted in October, 1965, with the participation of 50 "F-105" planes of the U.S. Air Force in Japan, 25 "F-105" planes of the U.S. Air Force in South Korea, a total of 1,200 planes belonging to the Japanese Air "Self-Defence Force" and 20 planes of the South Korean puppet army.

In May, 1967, a joint attacking exercise of the 7th Fleet of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and the Japanese Naval "Self-Defence Force" was conducted on the East Sea.

Pointing out that the Japanese militarists are not only stepping up operation preparations to invade the Democratic People's Republic of Korea but are practically joining in the acts of combat operation of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for the provocation of war, the memorandum stresses: This was clearly shown by the reckless acts of the Japanese militarists at the time of the incident of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo."

The memorandum points out that the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" infiltrated deep into the territorial waters of our country with Japan as its base, that in connection with this incident, Johnson, the war boss of the U.S. imperialists, ordered an "emergency combat alert" to the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops in Japan (**South Korean paper "Kyunghyang Shinmoon," Feb. 3, 1968**) and at the same time kicked up a war racket against our country by bringing into the sea off the East

(Continued on page 6)

272nd MAC Meeting Held

More U.S. New War Provocations Exposed

KAESONG, July 8 (KCNA) —The 272nd Meeting of the Military Armistice Commission is now open at Panmunjom.

According to the statement made by Major General Pak Joong Kook at the meeting, from June 26 to July 7 alone the U.S. imperialist aggressors perpetrated the hostile act of firing a total of more than 7,700 bullets and shells at our side on 50 occasions with 105 mm howitzers and various kinds of heavy and automatic weapons.

Although our side had already protested against the U.S. imperialist aggressors for their illegal introduction of tanks into the Demilitarized Zone, they have not yet taken them out of the Demilitarized Zone, and furthermore, from June 30 to July 3 they again illegally brought into the Demilitarized Zone five armoured cars and made two H-19 military helicopters intrude the Demilitarized Zone.

On June 27 the U.S. imperialist aggressors equipped an armed bandid Woo Myung Soo with various lethal weapons and articles necessary for espionage acts and infiltrated him into the area of our side with the mission of attacking and killing personnel of our side and spying on military secrets of our side.

But, the armed bandid was arrested by sentinels of our People's Army before having time to discharge the "mission" assigned him by the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors perpetrated criminal acts by infiltrating more than 330 armed spy boats and fishing boats into the eastern coastal waters of our side on eight occasions during the period from June 27 to July 5 including the intrusion of escort craft No. 59 into the eastern coastal waters of our side on July 4.

Major General Pak Joong Kook exposed that the U.S. imperialist aggressors brought C-56 transport planes to South Korea from the United States on July 6 and decided to hand over a mine sweeper to the South Korean puppets on July 12 and are scheming to bring to South Korea medium and large-size helicopters, a helicopter carrier, new type amphibious armoured cars and anti-submarine aircraft and other heavy equipment.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors formed Phantom fighter-bomber units and finished selecting their pilots and newly built new-type fighter-bomber bases on the eastern coast and many other places and completed the building of bases of ground-to-air guided missiles in 34 places of South Korea.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are scheming to move the strategic air bases and guided missile bases in Okinawa, Japan, to South Korea along with their equipment.

Major General Pak Joong Kook said that all these facts show how desperately the U.S. imperialist aggressors are trying to wreck the Korean armistice and provoke a new war again in Korea at any moment.

Then he strongly demanded the enemy side should immediately discontinue the frantic war provocation moves against our side and take responsible measures for strictly observing all the demands of the Armistice Agreement.

DPRK Gov't Issues Statement

Flays U.S. Acts against Cambodian People

PYONGYANG, July 10 (KCNA)—The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on July 10 a statement denouncing the recent, ever more intensified brigandish aggressive monoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists against Cambodia.

The statement reads in full:

The brigandish aggressive manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists against Cambodia are becoming ever more malicious as the days go by.

On June 29, the U.S. imperialist aggressors mobilized helicopters to strafe guiltless Cambodian peasants working in the paddy-field in Svay Ngong village, Kompong Trabek county, Prey Veng Province, killing 14 and heavily wounding four of them.

At that time the U.S. imperialist air pirates flew very low, down to a few metres from the ground, and killed them persistently chasing after them one by one, disregarding whether they were women or children.

This is a vampirish murderous atrocity wantonly trampling underfoot human morality and a naked challenge gravely encroaching upon the territorial integrity and national dignity of Cambodia.

Through this incident, the U.S. imperialists revealed once again before the whole world their nature as the ringleader of world reaction and their dirty nature as the enemy of mankind who are accustomed to racial discrimination and human butchery.

The Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia issued on July 2 a statement denouncing the aggression and the heinous atrocity of group slaughter of the U.S. imperialists and appealing to the world people who prize peace to condemn the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people fully support the statement of the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia and strongly denounce with surging indignation the barbarities of the U.S. imperialists against the Cambodian people.

The U.S. imperialists have ceaselessly perpetrated aggression and provocative machinations against peace-loving and neutral Cambodia.

Recently, too, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys caused a loss of life and plundered and destroyed the people's property by successively infiltrating from the ground, air and sea into the border areas of Cambodia such as Takeo, Svay Rieng, Battambang and Kandal Provinces.

The U.S. imperialists are drawing even the South Vietnam puppets, Thai reactionaries and South Korean puppet troops into their aggressive manoeuvring of provocation against Cambodia.

With no provocation or aggressive machination, however, can the U.S. imperialist aggressors block the road ahead of the Cambodian people who are valorously fighting for peace, independence, neutrality and territorial integrity under the banner of anti-U.S. imperialism.

The repeated barbarities of the U.S. imperialist aggressors against the Cambodian people will further arouse hatred and indignation among the Cambodian people and the world people and will only drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors themselves deeper into the quagmire of doom.

The U.S. imperialists must stop at once their criminal aggression and provocative manoeuvrings against Cambodia.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people will, in the future too, as in the past, actively support the Cambodian people in their just struggle against the U.S. imperialists' aggression and intervention and firmly stand on the side of the Cambodian people at all times.

...Foreign Ministry Issues Memorandum

(Continued from page 5)

Coast the warships of the 7th Fleet of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops including the nuclear powered aircraft carrier "Enterprise" which was heading for Vietnam from Japan and that Sato, the boss of the Japanese militarists, actively defended the aggressors saying that he "supports the endeavours of the United States" and the like.

The Japanese militarists allowed the U.S. imperialist aggressors to use their bases in Japan for the Korean operation and furthermore, the Ground "Self-Defence Force" and the vessels of the Naval "Self-Defence Force" took an "emergency combat alert posture" (**Japanese news agency "Jiji," Mar. 27, 1968**).

What a frenzied stage the military tie-up between the Japanese militarists and the South Korean puppet clique and their new war provocation maneuvers have reached finds a clear expression in the fact that a criminal confab on moving the military establishments of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops in Okinawa to South Korea was held some time ago between the Japanese reactionary ruling circles and the Pak Jung Hi puppets.

The closed-door talks held between the Japanese Diet delegation which visited South Korea recently and the South Korean puppet National Assemblymen took up the question of "transferring strategic bases holding nuclear weapons like Mace-Bs and anti-missile missile bases in Okinawa to Cheju Island for the defence of South Korea and Japan and the Far East," according to a report of **Japanese paper "Yomiuri Shimbun" Jun. 17, 1968 (French news agency "AFP," Jun. 17, 1968)**.

All these facts show that the revived Japanese militarists are bringing their criminal plan for aggression on Korea and Asia to the stage of concrete practice with the active backing of the U.S. imperialists and are emerging as a dangerous force gravely trampling underfoot peace in Asia and, furthermore, in the world.

Declaring that reality demands the entire Korean people and the world peace-loving people unite and resolutely fight to smash the aggressive ambition of the Japanese militarists, the memorandum writes in conclusion:

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people said that **"The struggle against Japanese militarism is a struggle to defend peace in Asia and the world and is an important part of the struggle against U.S. imperialism."**

The Korean people are closely watching the machinations of the Japanese militarists who are taking the road of invading Korea again with the backing of the U.S. imperialists.

In the past the Japanese militarists swallowed up Korea in collusion with the U.S. and British imperialists and under their patronage and stretched their tentacles of aggression to the Asian continent and concluded the alliance with fascist Germany and Italy and ran wild to become the "leader" of Asia only to meet a defeat in the end.

Again waiting for a chance of "windfall" the Japanese militarists, hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists, are making inroads into South Korea and perpetrating aggression to realize their old dream of "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" using it as a springboard. But this is a sheer delusion.

The Japanese militarists must not run riot.

Korea of today is not Korea of yesterday and Asia of today is not Asia of yesterday.

The Korean people do not forget the shameful days they had gone through under the Japanese imperialist colonial rule in the past and the unheard-of criminal acts of the Japanese imperialists who slaughtered our people at random and pillaged our resources and robbed our people of their language, letters and even names.

If the Japanese militarists, instead of drawing a lesson from the past history, persist in aggressive maneuvers against Korea and Asia, following the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war in defiance of the opposition of the peoples of Korea and Japan and the Asian peoples and the world peoples, they will be unable to escape the miserable end like that of Hideki Tojo and the like.

The illegal "South Korea-Japan Treaty" must be scrapped and the moves of the Japanese militarists to reinvade South Korea be held in check and smashed.

The Korean people who are rallied rock-firm around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, will never tolerate the reinvasion of South Korea by the Japanese militarists and will make the U.S. imperialist aggressors withdraw from South Korea, liberate the South Korean people and accomplish the cause of the unification of the fatherland without fail.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is convinced that the governments and peoples of the socialist countries and all countries throughout the world who value peace, will strongly denounce the U.S. and Japanese imperialists for their aggressive moves and new war provocation rackets and express active support to and solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for the independent unification of the fatherland.

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